

WOODSTOCK CHEERS FOR HON. MR. SIFTON

"Napoleon of the West" Strongly Arraigns the Reciprocity Pact

Largest Audience Ever Gathered in Carleton County Heartily Applauded a Particularly Able Address -- What Canada Stands to Lose by Laurier's Crowning Folly -- Carleton County Strongly Against It.

Woodstock, Aug. 28.—Never before was the theatre so crowded as it was to hear Hon. Clifford Sifton tonight. The overflow filled the stage and all available standing-room was at a premium, notwithstanding that a heavy shower was in progress. The audience also were delighted with his address, and expressed their feelings by frequent and prolonged applause. On the platform besides the chairman, Dr. Hanks and Mr. Sifton, were B. F. Smith and D. Munro, M. P. P.

Mr. Sifton commenced his able address by stating that his position was a peculiar one. He was not speaking as a Conservative supporting a Conservative candidate, neither as a Liberal but rather as an independent citizen. Once before he addressed a meeting in Fredericton on other subjects which was the only time he had spoken in this province.

He first took up the subject of Mr. Carvell's speech favoring reciprocity delivered in Parliament and expressed surprise at his visit to such a progressive county as Carleton, as he was led to believe from that speech that this county was a poverty stricken one and really too poor to support an automobile, as contrasted with the adjoining county of Ansoniac.

He took up the early history of protection and showed as a result that all the people are prosperous and contented. Canada was receiving some 200,000 new settlers every year and millions upon millions of outside capital is pouring into the country owing to the prosperity of the country. The average price of everything produced by the farmers had increased 25 per cent, while the average price of things he consumed had only increased some 14 per cent, showing that the farmer was not bled by the manufacturer.

United States Anxious. About a year ago our neighbors across the line were anxious to enter into reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Fielding went down to Washington and had an interview with President Taft who agreed not to put the surtax upon Canadian goods entering the United States. Mr. Fielding at that time partly agreed to enter into reciprocal trade with the United States. The latter really coerced us into reciprocity by threatening to put on the surtax against our goods.

Prices Compared. Mr. Sifton continuing showed that if the barriers are taken down the Canadian market, the price for foodstuffs with American produce. The home market consumes from 65 to 90 per cent. of the products of Canadian farmers leaving but ten or fifteen per cent. for export. In the matter of price, cheese is higher in Canada than in the United States; the price of hogs about the same; eggs and poultry a little higher in the United States; horses higher in Canada and as well as many other animals are higher in Canada.

Competition. Only a short time ago Australia sent to Canada 351,000 pounds of mutton which went into competition with the Canadian farmer after paying the duty. Some years ago the meat trusts of the United States produced all the food stuff necessary for its people and exported besides \$43,000,000 of the same stuff that we raise and expect to send to the United States market.

Mr. Sifton gave statistics to show that the favored nations could swamp the Canadian market which is a home market, the price now standing reached such a figure that the favored nations can ship their stuff here at lower prices than the Canadian farmer.

MR. FOSTER'S POWERFUL ARRANGMENT OF THE LAURIER GOVERNMENT

Splendid Meetings Addressed by Hon. George E. Foster, at Armstrong's Corner and Fredericton.

Reckless Extravagance and Unredeemed Pledges, Capped by Unwise Proposal that Will Work Great Destruction if Canada Stands For It.

Welsford, Aug. 28.—The meeting at Armstrong's Corner this afternoon, addressed by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Hon. J. D. Hazen, H. W. Woods, M. P. P., and A. R. Sillip, M. P. P., was really the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in this section of Queens county in spite of the threatening appearance of the weather, and the fact that this is the farmers' busy time, people came from miles around to attend the meeting, large delegations being present from Welsford, Oshaville, Jerusalem, Summer Hill, Clones, Gaspetown, Hamstead and other places. The medium sized Armstrong's Corner was crowded and there were as many outside listening at the doors and windows as in the building.

Mr. Foster, the principal speaker, was in fine form and his keen and logical exposition of the evils which would follow the adoption of the reciprocity pact, evidently made a strong impression on his audience, and the outburst of applause which followed his closing remarks, showed beyond a doubt, that the farmers of this section of the province are not all unanimous in their opposition to Laurier and his Empire-destroying policies.

On rising Mr. Foster received an ovation. In opening he said he was glad to have the opportunity of talking to the people on one of the most prosperous sections of New Brunswick. He felt that the public speech which he was expected to address the gathering was made on account of his recent illness to be present.

Mr. Sifton then discussed the treaty as it affects pulpwood going to the U. S. Since Confederation we had been trying to bind the price of pulpwood together in the bonds of commerce and we had a national policy of our own. We spent \$450,000,000 making our transportation lines complete, we built railways and canals, all this to be independent of the U. S.

He said that the government of which he has been a member told me to haul down the flag and do business with the United States instead, I answered, "If that is your policy, it is not for me." The National Policy has not been a failure. Reciprocity with the U. S. is the first note from any of the colonies that tells of disintegration of the Empire. The idea of a world wide Empire we should cherish and set our seal upon it by our votes on September 1st.

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THOUSANDS TURNED OUT TO SEE LAURIER

The Man, Not His Message, the Attraction Last Night

Efforts of Grit Committee Rewarded by Large Attendance in Victoria Rink -- Feeble Applause for Pugsley, but No Recognition of His Announcement -- Even Sir Wilfrid's Personality Cannot Save the Situation Here.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier invaded St. John yesterday. There was a procession from the union depot when he arrived, several bands concerting in front of the Royal Hotel during the afternoon, what was advertised as a "monster demonstration" in his honor in the evening when firebrands and children carried torches and cheered, and paid bands discoursed music. Afterwards there was a talk fest in the Victoria rink.

From a standpoint of numbers, the meeting in the rink was a distinct success, but when the extreme efforts which were utilized to drum up a crowd are taken into consideration, this is not to be wondered at. Probably 10,000 people were in the rink and in the immediate vicinity when the procession arrived. Less than 20,000 people were in the rink and the meeting there were several evidences on the part of those who did remain that they would sooner have been elsewhere.

It was interesting to hear Sir Wilfrid, interesting to hear him speak, and still more interesting to note the sharp contrast between him and the smug, suave, saccharine, self-satisfied gentleman who ranks as his chief supporter from New Brunswick, and who was the next big man on the platform. Laurier looked much less the part of the professional politician that did Pugsley, the Premier.

Grated Applause. There was a good demonstration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he appeared on the platform, a complimentary reception when he started to speak, little or no applause during his address and certainly nothing that the most partisan of Grit reporters could call spontaneous enthusiasm. Considering the size of the gathering the applause given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was as nothing compared with the reception accorded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's premier, Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, on the occasion of the recent banquet in his honor.

Before Sir Wilfrid finished his remarks half of the large gathering had left the hall. This was not necessarily a mark of disrespect to the Liberal leader, but rather that the great majority of those present had been attracted by the man rather than by the logic or force of his arguments. They went to see rather than to listen.

It must have been distinctly a setback to Mr. Pugsley when he saw that the audience was so small. He was greeted with very feeble applause at the close. Mr. Pugsley has appeared on many occasions in this kind of a way, but it is doubtful if he was ever seen or heard to such poor advantage as last evening. He is usually the least successful of the speakers in which he participates. His faithful henchmen here, who receive substantial benefits at his hands, see to that. Last evening, however, he stood in a reflected light, and the light was too strong for him. On the same platform with his leader, he was simply out-classed.

No Use For Pugsley. The audience wanted Laurier, but they decidedly did not want Pugsley, and although he was given a courteous hearing, he failed to inspire any enthusiasm. The remark that he knew the people wanted to hear Sir Wilfrid rather than himself, drew a good deal of applause from the audience as did his announcement of the fact that Norton Griffiths and Co. were the lowest tenderers for the work on Courtenay Bay.

It was a shrewd plan which forced the people to endure Pugsley and Lowell in order to hear Laurier. Pugsley spoke first, Lowell second, and then came the premier. Had the order been reversed, Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Lowell would probably have talked only to the band and the torch bearers, with the guests on the platform who were so situated that they could not get away.

One particularly noticeable feature of Mr. Pugsley's remarks was that he was a little shy on telegrams and promises. He made no pledges; possibly the proximity of his leader caused him to curb his prodigality in this regard and he read but one telegram. That was not a promise of great development, but instead a message from J. Knowlton Clark to the effect that he had not been charged duty on fish tins. Even this cheering intelligence failed to kindle the flame of enthusiasm in the audience.

Mr. Knowlton, who presided, had a telegram, however, and he read it even if he was not permitted to read the room and a half of fealty which the dredgers' ring and others had set down on paper. The telegram which Mr. Knowlton read, and which aroused some derisive laughter in the hall, was to the effect that reciprocity and the Liberal party would have a majority in the House of Commons. Unfortunately the sender of the telegram either did not sign his name or else Mr. Knowlton was so overcome with the fact that he was within touching distance of

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WHAT SIR WILFRID LAURIER DID NOT EXPLAIN

"I have said that this was a critical time in the solution of the question of reciprocity. It is CRITICAL because, unless it is now decided favorably to reciprocity, it is exceedingly probable that no such opportunity will ever again come to the United States. The time is passing, the English and Canadian Governments will separate her by a Chinese wall from the United States, and to make her part of an imperial commercial band reaching from England around the world to England again, by a system of protection and tariff, will do this, and I earnestly believe will follow its adoption, we must take it now, and take it forever."—President Taft at the Press Banquet in New York, April 27, 1911.

Why CRITICAL? Let President Taft answer in the words of his message to Congress with the reciprocity agreement, Jan. 26, 1911: "Ought we not to arrange a commercial agreement with Canada, if we can, by which we shall have direct access to her great supply of natural products without an obstructing or prohibitory tariff? The Dominion has prospered. It has an active, aggressive and intelligent people. Should we not now, therefore, before their policy has become too crystallized and fixed for change, meet them in a spirit of real concession, facilitate commercial relations between the two countries, and thus greatly increase the natural resources available to our people?"

Why NOW? Again let President Taft give the answer: "The bond uniting the Dominion with the Mother Country is LIGHT and almost IMPERCEPTIBLE."

Couched in diplomatic language these are the reasons why the United States wants reciprocity, as given by President Taft, head of the Republican party. Now let us listen to the blunt outspoken reasons given by Hon. Champ Clark, leader of the Democrats:

"I am in favor of the reciprocity treaty BECAUSE I HOPE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN THE AMERICAN FLAG WILL FLOAT OVER EVERY SQUARE FOOT OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS CLEAR TO THE NORTH POLE. They are people of our blood. They speak our language. Their institutions are much like ours. They are trained in the difficult art of self-government. My judgment is that if the treaty of 1854 had never been abrogated the chances of consolidation of these two countries would have been much greater than they are now. I do not doubt whatever that the day is not far distant when Great Britain will joyfully see all of her North American possessions become part of this Republic. THAT IS THE WAY THINGS ARE TENDING NOW. I do not condemn my support of reciprocity bills to this end. I am in favor of reciprocity treaties with the Central and South American Republics, including Mexico. THE QUICKER WE GET THEM THE BETTER OFF WE WILL BE. Of course, as between the two, it is better to have reciprocity with the south and not with Canada, I would take reciprocity with Canada."

What do these two representative men, Taft the leader of the Republicans, and Champ Clark the leader of the Democrats, see in reciprocity? A means to an end. First, the severance of the commercial tie binding Canada to the Motherland—next, commercial union, and last the accomplishment of their supreme desire—Annexation.

IF THERE IS ANY OTHER INTERPRETATION, WHY DOES NOT SIR WILFRID LAURIER EXPLAIN?

What is the one issue in reciprocity and has involved the people from all over the country, all allegiance to party. Now the Liberals say: Try reciprocity. If you get it, you get it at any time. But before you decide to try it, ask yourself what will be our position when we get rid of it? You will be exactly the same position as we were before we made a trial of reciprocity.

You are not taking a horse on trial. You are entering into a partnership; you can't enter into a partnership, put your time and money in it and get out any time you don't like it. You are going over the question of the day with the people on one of the most prosperous sections of New Brunswick. He felt that the public speech which he was expected to address the gathering was made on account of his recent illness to be present.

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THE BEST JOKE OF THE DAY WAS "PUGSLEY AND LOWELL -- BOTH THIS TIME." THE SUGGESTION THAT BOTH GRIT CANDIDATES WOULD BE "MINUS" WHEN THE VOTES ARE COUNTED WAS GENERALLY REGARDED AS A TRUE PROPHECY.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER TO SPEAK IN MONCTON

He will Address Big Meeting in Conservative Interests on Thursday Night -- Political Picnic at Petitcodiac.

Moncton, Aug. 28.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster and others will address a meeting in the Conservative interest in the Grand Opera House here on Thursday evening.

M. G. Siddall, Conservative candidate in Westmorland passed through the city tonight on his way to Petitcodiac where a joint picnic of electors of Westmorland and Kings-Albert will be held tomorrow. Messrs. Foster and Siddall will both speak. Mr. Siddall is confident from his canvass so far that he will come into Moncton with a good majority, and Mr. Emmerson and his friends begin to realize that they have not the walk-over they first expected.

A good sized bear created consternation among summer residents of Brule near Point Du Chene today. He was first seen close to one of the cottages where a small child was playing quite unconscious of danger. Brule did not appear to be very vicious, however, and after taking a dip in the sea water ambled off down the shore.